Table S1. Determining corrole:protein ratios of assembled HerMn preparations.*

S2Mn †		**HerPBK10** ‡		**HerMn**	
A (λmax) §	Conc (μM)	A (595 nm)	Conc (μg/mL)	Conc (μM)	Corrole:Protein Molar Ratio ¶
0.0246	117.14	0.1610	475.77	4.90	23.9
0.0079	37.62	0.0380	112.29	1.16	32.5
0.1067	508.10	0.4590	1356.38	13.98	36.3

* HerMn assemblies were analyzed by absorbance spectroscopy to determine the S2Mn and HerPBK10 concentrations in each HerMn preparation. Table shows three typical yields from more than forty independent preparations.

† S2Mn concentration was determined by the equation:

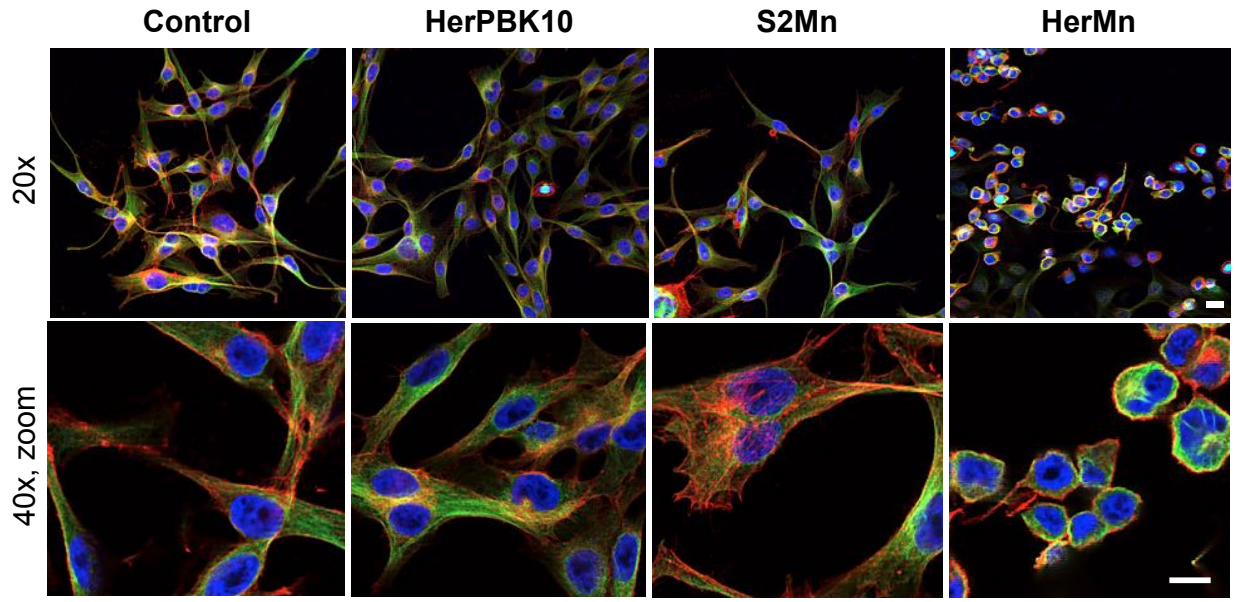
$$[A (\lambda max) / \varepsilon] \times \text{dilution factor} = M \text{ (molar)}$$

where ε (extinction coefficient) is 21,000 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$ when absorbance is measured using a 1 cm path-length cuvette.

‡ HerPBK10 concentration was determined by Bio-Rad (Bradford-based) Protein Assay, at A595 and extrapolated against a standard calibration curve.

§ λmax = 420 nm. An absorbance spectrum was taken of each HerMn preparation to determine the λmax, which consistently peaked at 420 nm.

¶ Molar Ratio = # of corrole molecules bound per protein molecule.



Supplemental Figure S1. Effect of HerMn on the cytoskeleton. Low (20x) and higher (enlargement of 40x region) magnification of HER2+ MDA-MB-435 cells after treatment for 24 hours with HerMn or S2Mn (each at 5 μM corrole concentration), HerPBK10 (at equivalent protein concentration as HerMn) or PBS (control), followed by washing, fixation, and processing for immunofluorescence. Images were obtained using a Leica SPE laser scanning confocal microscope. Red, actin; Green, tubulin; Blue, nucleus. Scale bar=~10 microns.